

IRON HORSE TRAIL





WINNING THE WEST



In addition, huge tracts of grazing land were opened up where cowmen could move in once be sure of finding sufficient leed for their ever-increasing beet herds. The thereesher and they she missen the finding sufficient leed for their ever-increasing beet herds.

The stagecoaches and then the railroad braught new hordes of settlers who further reduced the rapidly vanishing buffals. With each mile of rails, new frontiers were append to ranchers who lound a market in the east for their cattle.

Crties could not have sprung up without the continuous stream of supplies which paured lists the west over the gleam-



SUCK DOWN and the ROOT ROOM. TAKE, fig. 400.—Pub chad by the Wilderick St., loss, FRI Tills for "West Wilderick St., lo



















































































































































































































































THE WASONS CAN'T BE TOO FAR AMERICA TRACKS

THAT MORGAN SAGNIT! MAKIN WAR DY HOMEY HEE AS VELLOW AS MLECARD WITHOUT TH









































































































WINNING THE WEST ...

Soon the level grossy plains were datted with grazing herds at longharns—the trangy, targh cattle whose arigin had been in the arid regions to the south. No arher breed could have withstood the long dives, poor leed and violent storms which were necessary to reach the lertife plains. These hall-wid brutes were well-suited to be the cattle planeers of their day—they were as sell-sufficient and

Wrth the advent of law and order and the

With the advent of law and order and the growing number of small scale ranches, larsighted cottle borons saw the impossibility of

ionging their original, immense herds across lands which were already being cut up into small larms. Previously-free grazing land was lost being criss-crossed by borb wire lences.

So they reduced the size of their herds and began to improve the quality of the beef—since they were now primarily interested in weight rather than numbers in their herds.

Importing corn-fed stock from the dost, they crossed it with their own longhorned variety. Partly then through trial and error, and partly through good, "crow sense" and sefective breeding, they achieved the tiss of the heavy, hardy, short horns. These were the cortic which provided the basis for many all the thriv-

ing herds which even now furnish much of the beel on our tables



